

GAU

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law either of reason or of God, men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law.

Hooker, l. i. f. 3.

The reason that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakespeare.*
After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us. *Acts xvi. 10.*

Return'd

By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibil, is at this time translating Chaucer into modern French: from which I gather, that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

We may easily gather from this passage what notion the ancients had concerning a future state. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
14. To GATHER breath. [A proverbial expression.] To have respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid

A long time with that savage people staid,
To a herbre th, in many miseries

Spenser.

To GATHER, v. n.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the *abrin* clouds we fear,
A long will help the beating storm to hear. *Fryden's Page.*
When gathering clouds overshadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dry.*
When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East and West, on airy couriers born,
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*
Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Adelphi's Cats.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.
Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

3. To assemble

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the slander of a city, the gathering together of an unruly multitude, and a false accusation. *Ecclef. xxvi. 5.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the case of a broken imposthume after the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER, n. f. [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the caters,
Part canions, perruigs and feathers. *Hudibras, p. i.*

GA'THERER, n. f. [from gather]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff. *Wotton's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdman and a gatherer of fycamore-fruit. *Amos vii.*

Nor in that land

Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand. *May's Virg.*
GA'THERING, n. f. [from gather.] Collection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no gatherings when I come. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*

GA'TTIN'TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is a species

GAUDE, n. f. [The etymology of this word is uncertain: Skinner imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, according to his custom, talks of *gaude*; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*, in *L. augustinus*, to signify deceit or fraud, from *gaudis*, Welsh, to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*, Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland this is still retained, both as a showy bawble, and the person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a sign of joy.

He stole the impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shakespeare.*
The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,
To give me audience. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

My love to Herma

Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakespeare.*

GAU

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the *gaudes* the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest holland bear. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

To GAUDE, v. a. [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.
Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me, *Shakespeare.*
After so long grief such nativity.

GA'UDERY, n. f. [from *gaude*.] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.
The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Paeon's Essay.*
Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and unmit *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as ridiculous, and as much in the fashion, as the person that wears them is usually grown out of it. *Saunders's Sermon.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by turn'd *gaudy* known. *Dryden.*

GA'UDY, n. f. [from *gaudy*.] Showily.
GA'UDINESS, n. f. [from *gaudy*.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.
GA'UDY, adj. [from *gaude*.] Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Cov'ly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare Hamlet.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possit,
As thick and numberless

As the gay motes that people the sun-beams. *Milton.*
A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hop'd from side to side. *Dr. den.*

The Bavarian duke his braves lead,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Phillips.*

GA'UDY, n. f. [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day of plenty.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Chrys.*

GAVE, v. n. The prerogative of give.
Thou can't not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can't give it, then thou never gav'st it;
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing sav'st it. *Donne.*

GA'VEL, n. f. A provincial word for ground.
Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mot.*

GA'VELKIND, n. f. [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in divers places of England, but especially in Kent. *Cowd.*

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the barlands did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish *gavelkind*. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE, v. a. [*gauge*, *jaugé*, a measuring rod, French. It is pronounced *gag*.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proposition.

He vases nicely *gau* ed on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *De-ham's Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that artful manner in Homer's battles of taking measure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made to excel. *Pope's Essay on Homer's I and I.*

GAUGE, n. f. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a *gauge* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Mason's Meas. Lib.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Lee.*

Timothy proposed to his mistresses, that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high; and for that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be measured. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

GAU'FER, n. f. [from *gaufre*.] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities.

Those ears and dukes have, from the beginning, been privileged with royal jurisdiction; and, to this end, appointed their special officer, as sheriff, admiral, *ganger*, and echequer. *Watts's Survey of Great Britain.*

GAUNT, adj. [As if *gaunt*, from *gegnan*, to lessen, Saxon.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old;
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abounds from meat that is not *gaunt*?

For

GAZ

For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*:
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,
Is my strict fast; I mean my children's looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me *gaunt*:
I am not for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Sh. R. II.*
Two maffiss, *gaunt* and grim, her sight pursu'd,
And oft their falter'd fangs in blood emur'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

GAUNTLY, adv. [from *gaunt*.] Leanly; slenderly; meagrely.

GAUNTLET, n. f. [*gantlet*, French.] An iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes in poetry used for the *cestus*, or boxing glove.

A fealy *gauntlet* now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare Henry IV. p. i.*

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;
This is a *gauntlet*, that a muff

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;

The strong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd shall stand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

Who naked wrestled belt, besmear'd with oil;
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryd. Fables.*

The funeral of some valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light:
View his two *gauntlets*; these declare
That both his hands were us'd to war.

So to repel the Vandal of the stage,
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

GA'VOT, n. f. [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance.
The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, farabandos, jigs and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.

Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

GAUZE, n. f. A kind of thin transparent silk.
Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK, n. f. [*gawk*, Saxon.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN, n. f. [corrupted for *gallon*.] A small tub, or lading vessel.

GAWNTREE, n. f. [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, adj. [*gay*, French]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolic.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Bar. vi. 9.*

GA'Y, n. f. [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblems, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives tales. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY, n. f. [*gayete*, French, from *gay*.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Our *gayety* and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare H. V.*

GA'YLY, adv. Merrily; cheerfully; showily.

GA'YNESS, n. f. [from *gay*.] Gayety; finery. Not much in use.

To GAZE, v. n. [*gázē*, or rather *gērean*, to see, Sax.]

To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inch'd with all the honours of the world:

If so, gaze on *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*
From some she cast her modest eyes below;
At some her *gaze* glances roving flew. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that are precious in her.

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. *Shakespeare.*
Stuit toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And gaz'd a while the ample sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GAZE, n. f. [from the verb]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world's *gaze*,
To sing with angels her immortal praise.

Spenser.

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakespeare Merch of Venice.*

Not a month
Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

With secret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd
Worlds. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our understanding, foars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a *gaze*. *Ryden's Preface to Ovid.*

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he discovered an inscription. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 27.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under talk,
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GAZE, n. f. [from *gaze*.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermilion red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;
The which ambrosial odours from them threw,
And *gazers* sent with double pleasure fed. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll slay more *gazers* than the basilisk. *Shakespeare Hen. VI.*

Come, basilisk,
And kill the innocent *gazer* with thy sight. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet, at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common *gazer* never observed. *Atti's Logic.*

GAZEFUL, adj. [*gaze* and *full*.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravish'd hearts of *gaze*ful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser on Beauty.*

GAZEHOUND, n. f. [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis gazeus*, Skinner.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the *gazehound*? how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! *Tickell.*

GAZETTE, n. f. [*gazet*, a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the first was published at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented indifferently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their seats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well understand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of a *gazette*. *Addison's Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope.*

GAZETTEER, n. f. [from *gazette*.]

1. A writer of news.

2. It was lately a term of the utmost infamy, being usually applied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GAZINGSTOCK, n. f. [*gaze* and *stock*.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us *gazingstocks* to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Ray.*

GAZON, n. f. [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverses of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR, n. f. [*gýnan*, to cloath; *geayne*, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*. *Fairy Queen.*

When he found her bound, stript from her *gear*,
And vile tormenters ready law in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax, b. ii. Stan. 27.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*. *Milton.*

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again. *Addison's Guardian.*

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glit'ring birthday *gear*,
You think some goddess from the sky
Defended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His scourge reach'd, and his horse made fresh; then took
her angry run

At king Ennelus, brake his *gears*. *Chapman's Iliads.*

to D

The